SIX-FOOT REGIMENT.

Seven-Footers Are Eligible, but Five Feet Ten Inches Will Not Meet the Requirements.

From the New York Sun.
From West Virginia there comes a some-

what novel call for volunteers. A circular has been sent out by Charles A. Whiteshot,

members shall be not less than six feet tall.

are asked for. According to the circular,

recruits for such a regiment are requested under the president's second call for volunteers. It is the idea of the organizer to have every state in the Union send some of its able-bodied, six-foot citizens as recruits to this regiment. There is no limit, above six feet, placed upon the height of any recruit.

THE SUBMARINE MINES For the guidance of the operator, buoys are placed at the ends of each line of mines.

HOW THEY ARE EXPLODED AT THE PROPER TIME.

Methods Employed to Open a Channe Into an Enemy's Harbor- Countermining and Grappling Are Chiefly Efficient.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

Even an expert in the branch of military science that deals with blowing things up are many different styles of circuit clos-ers, upon which boundless ingenuity has possesses little more knowledge of the been expended. One kind consists of a action of mines in actual warfare than the metal cup filled with mercury to a point

tricity as applied to war was then in an undeveloped state. Nevertheless, those old mines were deadly enough to send over

There are a variety of automatic mines.

At night Holme lights or something sim-

At night Holme lights or something similar are used. These lights are an ingenious invention and are used whenever it is necessary to make temporary marks in the water at night. They consist of a chemical composition that in contact with water generates a gas which lightes and burns with a dull light when it reaches the air. The light is placed below the surface and the rising bubbles mark its position. Mined harbors are filled with false buoys and lights to deceive the enemy.

Observation mines of the ordinary kind should be from forty to sixty feet below the surface. At this point they are safe as may be from attack, and they exert the greatest force against the bottom of a ship.

The Circuit Closer. SURGEON GENERAL STERNBERG, THE MAN AT THE HEAD. The American Victims of Spanish

The Circuit Closer.

This delicate little machine is a remarkable feature in these mines. There royal astronomer has of the man in the moon.

The mines used in our civil war—the only war in which they have been exploded under ships—were crude affairs and electricity as arolled to war was then in an electron metal bar that enters the cup without touching it or the mercury. When the mine is floating upright the mercury is level and the space between it and the bar breaks the circuit. If the mine is tipped to an angle of about 70 under ships—were crude affairs and electricity as a rolled with mercury and the mine is tipped to an angle of about 70 under ships—were crude affairs and electron metal bar that enters the mercury.

The men of the United States army marching against the Spaniards will not stop for slestas between the hours of 11 and 1. They will keep marching in the het sun—110 degrees in the shade—and in those showers which kill, and they will keep marching till they fall by the way, ill or wounded or shot dead. And the ill and wounded or shot dead. And the ill and wounded will be put into ambulances and carried to a boat on the Cuban shore and brought to a hospital within their own country.

Not fluch noise is being made now about this part of the preparation for the battle which seems near. Other departments are noutling, together, man and, bullets are interested upon the height of any regiment will be composed of ten companies of 100 men each. When Mr. Whiteshot had the circular states that the regiment will be composed of ten companies of 100 men each. When Mr. Whiteshot had the circular partment, recently imposed by the way fill or the requirement, recently imposed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of three battallons of four companies, each company to be composed of the circular gach recruit to the regiment must enlist for at least two years if the war does not end before that time. Recruits must not be under its years with the regiment will be composed of the could not have heard, evilar, printed he could not have heard, putting together men and bullets against the enemy: this department is working with reference to the men and builets on the other side; especially, too, with reference to that low mist which wraps itself is a shroud about the enthusiasm and endurance even of the stanchest of Angio-

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

Bullets or Cuba's Climate Will

Not Lack for the Best

Medical Aid.

The men of the United States army

A very silent and precise man is in harge of this part of our present warmaking programme

He is Surgeon General George Miller He is Surgeon General George Miller Sternberg, who has his commodious office in the War Department building in Wash-ington. Few men in this country, perhaps, with more experience and more fitness for the work in hand, could have been chosen.

General Sternberg is a man of 60, with a brown eye that looks younger. He served during the war as a surgeon with distinction.

Field Hospital Service.

"Every army division." said General Sternberg, "will be provided with tents for a field hospital for the division; also with an ambulance corps, consisting of enlisted men of the hospital corps of the United

ed men of the hospital corps of the United States army, whose duty it will be to remove the wounded from the battlefield as promptly as possible.

"It is expected," continued General Sternberg, "that the hospital ship Relief, now in New York harbot, will go to any port which may be occupied by our troops, to serve as a floating hospital, and also as an ambulance ship to bring the sick and wounded to the nearest port of the United States where hospital accommodations are available.

available.

"A large general hospital has been fitted up at Key West, as this will be the most convenient place for landing the sick and wounded of an army in Cuba. A hospital train, consisting of tourist sleepers and a dining car, with medical officers and attendants and nurses, will be held in readiness to transport the sick and wounded from Tampa or any other convenient point in Florida to the general hospital located farther north.

"The first of these is at Fort McPherson, Ga., where accommodations have been provided for 500 sick, and upon short notice these hospital accommodations can be considerably extended."

The barracks at Fort Thomas, Ky.

"The barracks at Fort Thomas, Ky., have also been converted into a general, hospital, and 600 or more men can be provided for at this point. The barracks at Fort Myer, Va., have also been taken for hospital purposes. Additional hospitals will be established as soon as the necessity for them arises."

Under Great Responsibility. Such was the brief and unostentation

statement by Surgeon General Sternberg as to his plans for the relief of the ill rounded of the United States army. "In time of war," continued the general

"In time of war," continued the general, "a great responsibility rests upon medical officers of the army, for the result of a campaign may depend upon the sanitary measures adopted or neglected by commanding generals of armies in the field.

"The medical officer is responsible for proper recommendations relating to the protection of the health of troops in campor in garrison, and it is believed that, as a rule, medical officers of the United States army are well informed as to the necessarry are well informed as to the necessary in the hotel rotunda, where the ladies come to seen service, but he modestly declined to speak of his record when the Press correspondent asked him for a brief sketch of his military career.

At that time Governor Griswold, the first to fill that office in Connecticut, was making his home at Blackhall, on Long Island sound, that not being a great distance from Captain Lee is made many friends among the officers and is a prime favorite at the nightly gatherings in the hotel rotunda, where the ladies come to be and is a prime favorite at the nightly gatherings in the hot

REPRESENTATIVES OF EUROPEAN POWERS WITH OUR ARMY.

which applicants for enlistment in the regular army are subjected. Each company is to be permitted to choose its own officars. When the regiment is mustered in it will be offered to the president for service in any part of the world. Those who are not willing to render such service should not apply for enlistment. The circular states that the proposition of the organizer has been submitted to the secretary of war, who has approved of it. Those desiring to enlist in the regiment, who are sure they are not less than six feet and sound in wind and limb, should communicate with Mr. Whiteshot.

A REVOLUTIONARY "PIG."

A REVOLUTIONARY "PIG."

American of Other Days Who Masquereded as a permed as a p

FOLLOW CUBAN INVASION.

Have Seen Service in Other Cam-

paiges-Will Report Their

Observations at Home.

early loves to fight. As he could not come over here as the representative of his government, he came on his own account and he has been living in camp with the Ninth cavalry as the guest of Colonel Hamilton. He invariably refuses to talk about himself, but his record is a dashing one, and he owns many articles of gold and silver which bear telltale inscriptions. One feweled trinket is inscribed: "Presented by Her Majesty in recognition of his great gallantry at—."

Another reminder of his service is a canvas jacket worn next his skin, which conceals an unhealed wound, received in the African campaign. Captain Leighton has seen service in India and South Africa. He is on furlough from his regiment.

Count A. von Goetzen was military atgovernment, he came on his own account

is on furlough from his regiment.

Count A, von Goetzen was military attache to the German embassy at Washington for a year and a half. He was recalled to Berlin about two months ago and immediately sent back here to go through our war by the German emperor. He is a cavalry officer on the general staff of the imperial army. mperial army. In 1890 he was an attache of the German

in 1830 he was an attache of the German embassy at Rome, and then he was sent on a scientific expedition into Central Africa. He is a graduate of the university at Klei and has a legal diploma. He also studied at Paris and Berlin. In last February, while attached to the embassy of his government at Washington, he married Mrs. May Stanley Lay, a wealthy widow of Baltimore. more. Count von Goetzen has uniforms for

every possible occasion, social and military. In Tampa he has shown a not unnatural partiality for white duck blouses and

Soldier From Sweden.

Captain A. Wester, of the Swedish army, is the military attache to the legation of Sweden and Norway at Washington. He will go through this war as he did through the Turko-Grecian conflict. In that short-

evident that his own right hand must not be removed from his cap, because it had not been released according to the code of Swedish military etiquette. So he gave General Miles his left hand to shake, and his right was still at the peak of his cap when the commander-in-chief was called away to meet another distinguished for-eigner.

Colonel Yernoloff, military attache to the Russian imperial embassy at Washington

FOREIGN WAR EXPERTS

was at the siege of Pievna. He is a graduate of the military school at St. Petersburg, and has spent seven years as an attache of the legation at London.

Major G. Shiba, of the Japanese legation at London, arrived here last week. He is a major of artillery, and was in the field in the Chino-Japanese war, taking part in the battles of Wai-Wai and Port Arthur. He is a graduate of the military college at Tokio.

Lieutenant Joseph Rodler, of the Austro-Hungarian legation, is a naval officer who holds a commission on the Donau. He has REPRESENTATIVES OF POWERS of Mannington, W. Va., in which recruits for a regiment of infantry, all of whose Come to Study and Learn-Nearly All

holds a commission on the Donau. He has seen service affoat as well as in the diplo-matic field, and was on a battleship when the powers blockaded the ports of Greece in 1886. He is a graduate of the Austrian naval school at Flume.

Critics of Detail.

These foreign officers are no less interested in the details of our military system and our methods in camp than they will be in our conduct of a campaign in the field. There will be criticisms, some of them deserved, in their early reports to their home governments. When they have occasion to tell their imperial and other majestles how Uncle Sam's troops fought in the face of an enemy—well, I could write out their reports for them now with the aid of a typewriter, some manifold paper and the confidence that every American has in the bravery of the boys in blue. and our methods in camp than they will

ine.

The boys in blue, however, in this campaign, will be the boys in brown, drab, orange, gray and every other light color, including white. Uncle Sam's hot weather clothes do not all look alike, but the Krag-Jorgensen bullets and the stout hearts that carry the rifles are uniform.

CHAMPION MARKSMAN.

He Has Medals That Testify He Is the Best Shot in the United States Army.

Richard N. Davidson, of the Sixteenth nfantry, has one bronze medal and six gold ones which testify that he is the best shot in the whole United States army. Davidson enlisted in 1886. In 1890 he wor third-class department bronze medal for marksmanship. His comrades guyed him, saying all his time would be occupied in burnishing his medal, whereupon Davidson replied that he would win a medal that would not need burnishing. And he did. In 1891 he won the first gold medal in the team belonging to the department of the Platte. In 1832 he again carried off the first medal in the same department with a score that has never been beaten or even equaled since. This famous score was 630 points out of a possible 850. Later at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, he captured the first gold medal for moving target practice, the object being at a distance of 800 yards and moving as fast es a man moves in ordinary walking, three miles an hour. In 1836 he was awarded the first "distinguished marksman" gold trophy the Buffalo medal. This is the greatest honor possibly to a marksman in the army His score was 621 points out of a possible 500.

field rifle. There has been no contest sinc the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle was intro duced in 1894. However, Davidson is will



RICHARD N. DAVIDSON.

ing to try the new rifle in a contest with any marksman in the United States.

This crack sharpshooter is also famous as the most rapid marksman in the army. In what is known as a half saw back position in a skirmish he has fired an average of twelve shots in thirty seconds, while others could only discharge seven in the same time. While making these rapid shots he holds his gun in a peculiar position, which has caused him to be known throughout the army as "Gunsling Dick."

This champion has brown eyes which explodes the theory that a blue eye shoots best. Another remarkable fact in connection with this "wizard of the rifle" is that he has, too, very weak eyes.

SHERMAN'S SERENADE.

Story Related Connected With His Aspirations for the Presidency.

rom the Chicago Chronicle. There was something pathetic in Sher-man's presidential aspirations. The White House was his will o' the wisp. He always hoped to get there some day, but he never even attained to the nomination. Sherman was the only Republican leader who con-

was the only Republican leader who consistently boomed Sherman. He was a faithful ally and worker for himself. He usually began his campaign just as a presidential election ended, and never relinquished work until the next election. This sort of thing, kept up for the half century of his political life, was wearing. The senator carried his presidential boom with him always. He was just as mindful of his hopes in an off year as in the heat of campaign. He gave them full sway at unexpected moments. He was always exacting promises of support, which were never fulfilled, and he was continually keeping himself in front of the people, which was an easy matter, because of his office.

which was an easy matter, because of his office.

Senator Sherman was serenaded once on his arrival in Washington from his Mansfield home. It was October 24, 1895. He registered at the old Ebbitt house, and in the evening retired to his room, ostensibly to rest. But Congressman Butterworth noticed that the senator, upon whom he had called to have a friendly chat, seemed uneasy. He was more carefully dressed than usual, wearing a frock coat that was buttened up to his chin. His silk hat he kept on the table near him.

"Are you going out, senator?" he asked. "Hum—why, no; it's cold, don't you think?"

Before the congressman could reply the

le the Oldest, His Son the Youngest, Member of the Company-His Daughter Tukes His Place as City Clerk.

When Abraham Lincoln issued his first all for volunteers in '61, David S. Ellioit, 17-year-old boy, was one of the first from Pennsylvania to offer his services for the preservation of the flag. He remained in active service until near the close of the war, and few men in the lower ranks acquitted themselves with more honor than did this young soldier. In November, 1864, while on the battlefield of Chafin's Farm, Va., he cast his first presidential vote. It is needless to state for whom this ballot was cast, for in those days there was but one great man in the eyes of the "Yankee" -Abraham Lincoln, the rail splitter.

This same David S. Elliott, though charged by time from a lad of strength and vigor to a gray haired father, again appears in the role of a patriot. Before



Years Old, Captain of Company G, Twentieth Kansas.

President McKinley issued his first proclamation for volunteers to help "lick" Spain, Dave Elliott, from his fireside at Coffey-ville, had seen the handwriting and was prepared for it. He was among the first o file with the governor and secretary of war a notice to the effect that he and a company of brave men were at the government's service. They were accepted and by a unanimous vote of the members Veteran David S. Eillott was chosen captain. He is now with the boys at Camp Merritt, San 'Francisco. Captain Eilliott's company was given the letter G, this being at his request. When he enlisted in 'si he joined Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and as the members of that old company have continuously occupied a warm spot in his benrt, the first request he had to make was that his Kansas company be given the letter G.

Captain Eilliott is 54 years old, but a perfect picture of health. He never forgot his soldierly bearing which he acquired while in the civil war, and is to-day considered a model soldier and one of the beat officers in the Kansas regiments. He is the ideal of his company and loved by all. With a father's love and a mother's care he watches over the members of his company.

Captain Eilliott is not the only patriot ment's service. They were accepted and

care he watches over the members of his company.

Captain Elliott is not the only patriot in his family. Camped in a private s tent at Camp Merritt. doing guard duty the same as any other private, are his two sons, John B. Elliott and James Russe! Elliott, the latter being only is years old. However, he is very large for his age and passed the examination without a struggle. The other son is 22 years old. They are both privates in their father's company. When Captain Elliott informed his family of his intentions of going to war, his son Russell, who has always been his favorite of the children, asked what war to become of him. He wanted to go to war, but his mother protested, as she

waz to become of him. He wanted to go to war, but his mother protested, as she wanted him to remain at home with her and the two girl members of the famin. It was finally agreed that he should enlist in the army with his father.

After this matter was settled an obstacle of a more troublesome nature arose. At the last city election at Coffeyville Captain Elliott was elected city clerk by a tremendous majority. The office is one of the best within the gift of the people of that city and was the principal source from which the Elliott family was provided with the comforts of life. If he went to war he could not hold the office, hence this revenue would be cut off. However, his patriotism and enthusiasm never weakened, for when it looked so discouraging for him his two daughtres, Leila and Irene,



JAMES RUSSELL ELLIOTT. 15 Years Old, a Private of Company G, Twentieth Kansus.

his arrival in Washington from his Mannfield home. It was dectober 24 1886. He
registered at the old Ebbitt house, and in
the evening retired the his room, ostensibly
to the content of the content of the content of the content of the hold called to have a rirendy myon whom he
had called to have a rirendy myon whom he
had called to have a rirendy myon whom he
had called to have a rirendy myon whom he
had called to have a rirendy myon whom
he had called to have a rirendy myon
than usual, wearing a frock coat that was
buttoned up to his chin. His silk hat he
kept on the table care him.

"Are you going out, senator?" he asked
think?"

Before the congressman could reply the
strams of brass band musie were heard in
front of the hotel. The band was in front
of the balecony near the senator's room
and the two men. looking from the windoor the balecony are the senator's room
and the two men. looking from the windoor that a crowd was gatering. The
word that a crowd was gatering, The
word that a crowd was gatering. The
word that crowd was gatering, The
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over that a crowd was gatering, The
word that crowd was gatering, The
word that of the county of the county of the
word that of the county of the county of the
over that a crowd was gatering. The
word that gare nor enthusiawas being serenaded.

"The senator displayed plainly affected
surprise. In a moment the band changed
its air to "Marching through deorgia," and
Senator Sherman, with pretended reluctance, stepsed upon the baleony and faced
its air to "Marching through deorgia," and
Senator Sherman, with pretended reluctance, stepsed upon the baleony and faced
its air to "Marching through deorgia," and
some speech on the currency question. It
was the same old speech, with variations.

The next day in the strain of the county of the
band. Congressman Butterworth did not
conjoy the story. The senator, however,
kept on sawing wood and working for the
next presidential nomination.

The presidential nomination.

The presidential nom



GRAPPLING FOR MINES AT NIGHT.

twenty-five ships to the bottom during the war.

In the last ten years much inventive genius has been devoted to the perfection of submarine explosives for harbor defense. The result is that mines will do about what is expected of them. Many experiments have been made with guncotton and dyna-

have been made with guncotton and dynamite, to test their strength as mining material, and their action against vessels has been determined by blowing up old hulks and dummy ships.

As independent investigation has been going on in every civilized country that has seaports to be defended, there is naturally a variety of submarine mines, and only the officers in the torpedo service of only the officers in the torpedo service of swires.

only the officers in the torpedo service of each country know just what contrivances are prepared for keeping hostile fleets out of its harbors or blowing holes into them when they do get in.

But broadly speaking, all harbors are

But broadly speaking, all harbors are

say 150 feet long, connected at the middle and both ends by cross ropes long enough to reach to the bottom of the channel. The top rope has buoys fastened at the ends and the middle, which hold it at the surface while the second line drags along the bottom, being weighted at the middle by a heavy shot.

At either end of the bottom rope of the sweep is a charge of guncotton or dynamite and iron hooks for catching mine ropes. These charges are connected by a wire to batteries in the two boats that drag the sweep. The sween, like a fish net, is slowly pulled along the channel until an obstruction is encountered and located by the direction of the pull. Then the sweep is moved along until one of the charges is brought against the obstruction and fired. Sweeping is a tedious operation, which evidently could not be expected while a single gun of the enemy was in range and in working order.

As to Countermining.

As to Countermining.

Countermining is employing observation mines to blow up other mines with. The mines used are the same pattern and power

mines to blow up other mines with. The mines used are the same pattern and power as ordinary observation mines. They may be laid under quite a heavy fire by a simple automatic method. The mines are weighted and provided with buoys and an electric cable. The whole outfit is then arranged on a small boat in such a manner that after the first buoy is cut off its weight will pull overboard the mine nearest to it and this will detach the next mine, and so on until a row of mines is laid along the channel.

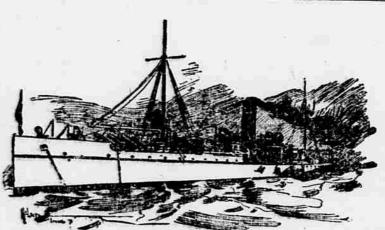
The end of the cable is usually held on board the nearest ship of the fleet. A gunboat takes the countermining boat in tow and steams rapidly up the channel. At the proper point a rope attached to the first buoy is pulled and the mines begin to fall into the water.

Grappiling is usually carried on at night. To undertake to grapple for wires in daytime, while exposed to a sharp fire, is work that no life insurance company would countenance, though this may be done by brave men, as was shown by our sailors, who did practically the same thing when they grappled for cables off Clenfuegos. defended by "observation mines" or "contact mines," and operations in mine destroying will be directed against these two kinds of mines.

Observation mines are mines connected with the shore by electric cables by means of which an operator stationed at a point-usually a protected and masked pitch whence the movements of attacking ships may be observed, can turn a key and explode a series of mines at the moment a versal masses over them.

These mines are placed in rows across a channel. Each mine is a spherical or cylindrical copper case containing about three feet in diameter. The explosion of this quantity of guncetton will be fatal to any ship within a radius of sixty feet from the point on the surface above it. A line of the cable is usually held on beard the nearest ship of the fieet. A gunboat takes the countermining boat in tow and steams rapidly up the channel. At the proper point a rope attached to the first buoy is pulled and the mines begin to fall into the water.

Graphing is usually carried on at night. Graphing is usually carried on at night. The explosion of this quantity of guncetton. It is about three feet in diameter. The explosion of this quantity of guncetton will be fatal to any ship within a radius of sixty feet from the point on the surface above it. A line of



DYNAMITE CRUISER VESUVIUS. TO BE USED AS A MINE DESTROYER.

six mines will, therefore, guard a channel cers believe that the Vesuvius can de-An Observation Mine.

Guncotton is lighter than water, so an observation mine is attached to an iron sinker weighing about a quarter of a ton. Each row of mines is strung on one electric cuble, which is attached to the sinkers and runs along the bottom.

The wire necessing rope, by which each mine is attached to its sinker, is between ten and lifteen feet long, so that the mines are nearer than this from the bottom, the explosion of the first one is liable to break the cable and cut off the cleens current from the other mines before they explode.

Each mine but of range of the guns of the forts and drop dynamite into the bay with sufficient accuracy to explode all the mines in the channel; or, she could go past More castle under the protection of the other ships and clear a way for them.

The Vesuvius is in no condition to use in an open sea fight, for her guns display an inaccuracy that is quite Spanish but she will do her duty by her country if she solves the question of countermining, and if she does not it will probably remain unsolved during this war.

Gold and Silver Beneath the Waven

stroy all the mines in Havana harbor. She can lie out of range of the guns of

fore they explode.

Each mine is joined to the main electric cable by a branch cable meeting it at the point where it is connected to the sinker.

It is estimated that greater quantities of gold and silver have been sunk in the sea than are now in circulation in the world.

tropical or semi-tropical country during a tropical or semi-tropical country during the sickly season.

"In Cuba our armies will have to contend not only with malarial fevers and the usual camp diseases—typhoid fever, diarrhoea and dysentery—but they will be more or less exposed in localities where yellow fever is epidemic and under conditions extremely favorable for the development of an epidemic among unacclimated troops. In view of this danger, the attention of medical officers and of all others responsible for the health of our troops in the field is invited to these recommendations.

"When practicable, camps should be established on high and well drained ground not previously occupied. Use of Hot Coffee.

"When called upon for duty at night or early in the morning, a cup of hot coffee should be taken.

"It is unsafe to eat heartily or drink free-ly when greatly fatigued or overheated. 'Ripe fruit may be eaten in moderation, but green or overripe fruit will give rise to bowel complaints. Food should be thoroughly cooked and free from fermentation or putrefactive changes. or putrefactive changes.
"In decidedly malarious localities from three to five grains of quinine may be taken in the early morning as a prophylac-tic, but the taking of quinine as a routine practice, should only be recommended un-

"Light woolen underciothing should be worn, and when a soldier's clothing or bedding becomes damp from exposure to rain or heavy dews the first opportunity should be taken to dry it in the sun or by fires." fires."

Surgeon General Sternberg was assistant surgeon in 1861; captain and assistant surgeon in 1861; captain and assistant surgeon in 1896; lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general in 1891, and brigadier general and surgeon general in 1893. He was appointed from New York and his retiring year is 1902.

General Sternberg's Record.

General Sternberg, during the war, served with General Sykes' command, army of the Potomac, to August, 1862; was with General Banks' expedition as assistant to the medical director in January, 1864, and was in charge of the United States general hospital at Cleveland, O., to July, 1865. Since then he has been continuously serving with the army, both in Indian campaigns and in yellow fever epidemics.

where the British ships were stationed. At one time a contingent of the enemy went in pursuit of him, and were almost at his door before they were discovered. As it was impossible to escape, his wife, with a was impossible to escape, but the field. He has served two years in the was the guest of Crown Prince Constants in the field. He has served two years in the intended for two years in the suelly. We years in the field. He has served two years in the ended. He has served two years in the ended, the suelly field. He has served two years in the culery. He was impossible to esca SURGEON GENERAL STEENBERG.

Gld Glory at Vassar.

When the news of the victory of Manila reached Vassar college, wild enthusiasm religned among the girls. They wanted to eclebrate. They wanted the college flag to the whole town of Poughtkerpsie. But President Taylor was away, and in his absence no one had power to order the raising of the flag. Appeals to the caretaker and faculty were vain. But the Vassar maidens were not to be daunted by any such small conditions. If the men wouldn't do it, they would. So, when all was quiet, in the dead of night, a bold party of undergraduates, braying mice, bats and other unpleasant creatures, climbed the steep stairs to the story was that the girls climbed the story was that the girls climbed the flagstaff and nafled the colors fast to it, but this was not generally believed.

It was hot and No Mistake.

Inappened to be near when Captain Wester was presented to Major General Miles, just after General Miles, just after General Miles, inst after general was presented to Major General here. A group of officers were standing by the hotel desk. The presentation was made. The Swedish officer brought his heels together, swing his right arm gracefully and glued his hand to the vizor of his cap. General Miles said he was glad to meet the captain. The captain responded appropriately. His right hand was still glued to his hat. General Miles extended his hand cordially. If the captain looked a little stiff before, his evident embarrasse ment now was pitiable. In the Swedish army the man who salutes a superior keeps up the salute until it is acknowledged.

Captain Wester was waiting for General Miles to return his salute, and here was the major general's right hand held out. Evidently he must take it. It was equally evident that his own right hand must not be removed from his cap, because it had not here was not been railaged according the vident that his own right hand must not be removed from his cap.

It Was Hot and No Mistake.

In a letter to his brother in Baltimore, H. H. Olmstead, machinist, says that it was hot work below decks during the battle of Manila. Down in the engine room of the Concord, where his duties were, he writes, the thermometer registered 165 degrees during part of the day, and the men could scarcely live in the heat. Those not actually engaged at the guns kept their heads out of port holes as much as possible to catch whatever air was stirring, which was very little. Many of the men were stripped to their shoes.